Anti-GRIA3 Antibody

Description	Glutamate receptors are the predominant excitatory neurotransmitter receptors in the mammalian brain and are activated in a variety of normal neurophysiologic processes. These receptors are heteromeric protein complexes composed of multiple subunits, arranged to form ligand-gated ion channels. The classification of glutamate receptors is based on their activation by different pharmacologic agonists. The subunit encoded by this gene belongs to a family of AMPA (alpha-amino-3-hydroxy-5-methyl-4-isoxazole propionate)-sensitive glutamate receptors, and is subject to RNA editing (AGA->GGA; R->G). Alternative splicing at this locus results in different isoforms, which may vary in their signal transduction properties.

Model	STJ115928
Host	Rabbit
Reactivity	Human
Applications	IF
Immunogen	Recombinant protein of human GRIA3
Gene ID	2892
Gene Symbol	GRIA3
Dilution range	IF 1:50 - 1:100
Purification	Affinity purification
Note	For Research Use Only (RUO).
Protein Name	Glutamate receptor 3 GluR-3 AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 3 GluR-C GluR-K3 Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 3 GluA3

Molecular Weight	101.157 kDa
Clonality	Polyclonal
Conjugation	Unconjugated
Isotype	IgG
Formulation	PBS with 0.02% sodium azide, 50% glycerol, pH7.3.
Storage Instruction	Store at -20C. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
Database Links	HGNC:4573OMIM:300699Reactome:R-HSA-399710
Alternative Names	Glutamate receptor 3 GluR-3 AMPA-selective glutamate receptor 3 GluR-C GluR-K3 Glutamate receptor ionotropic AMPA 3 GluA3
Function	Receptor for glutamate that functions as ligand-gated ion channel in the central nervous system and plays an important role in excitatory synaptic transmission, L-glutamate acts as an excitatory neurotransmitter at many synapses in the central nervous system, Binding of the excitatory neurotransmitter L-glutamate induces a conformation change, leading to the opening of the cation channel, and thereby converts the chemical signal to an electrical impulse, The receptor then desensitizes rapidly and enters a transient inactive state, characterized by the presence of bound agonist, In the presence of CACNG4 or CACNG7 or CACNG8, shows resensitization which is characterized by a delayed accumulation of current flux upon continued application of glutamate,
Cellular Localization	Cell membrane
Post-translational Modifications	Palmitoylated, Depalmitoylated upon glutamate stimulation, Cys-621 palmitoylation leads to Golgi retention and decreased cell surface expression, In contrast, Cys-847 palmitoylation does not affect cell surface expression but regulates stimulation-dependent endocytosis ,